









## Bricktop, 89, Queen Of Parisian Nightlife During '20s, Is Dead

By Albin Krebs  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bricktop, 89, the singer and entertainer whose nightclub in Paris in the 1920s and in Mexico City and Rome in the postwar years drew royalty, writers and the fashionable, died in her sleep early Tuesday in her apartment here.

Thousands of her friends on several continents called her Bricktop because of her flaming mane of red hair, and her clubs were called Bricktop's. But her real name was more impressive — Ada Beatrice Queen Victoria Louise Virginia Smith.

She taught the future Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, the Black Bottom in her small boîte on Place Pigalle in Paris in the '20s. Cole Porter, whom she taught the Charleston, wrote "Miss Otis Regrets" for her.

Ernest Hemingway, Evelyn Waugh and F. Scott and Zola Fitzgerald got drunk at Bricktop's, and she once threw out John Steinbeck for being "ungentlemanly." He got back into her good graces by sending her a taxi loaded with roses.

Bricktop, or Brickie, as many of her legions of admirers often called her, was a nonstop talker.

"I was born in Alderson, West, by God, Virginia," she said a decade ago. "My mother was the whitest Negro that ever lived, and she was certainly shanty Irish. I was always fascinated with saloons. As a kid on State Street in Chicago, I was always running under the swinging doors. I was in the chorus of a Negro theater at 15 — don't say 'black.' I hate 'black.' I'm 100 percent American Negro with a trigger Irish temper."

In the early 1920s, Bricktop sang in Connie's Inn in Harlem, then moved on to Paris.

"I was sent for to sing in a little nightclub," she said. "Cole Porter brought me to Venice to sing and dance on his barge for his private parties. In those days there was no such thing as the jet set. It was the set. Darling, either you're born in it or you're not."

Despite seeming, occasionally, to put on airs, Bricktop cultivated a reputation for being everyone's friend in her nightclubs, managing to have pleasant, although usually brief, chats with all her guests.

"When I'm alone with anyone," she once said, "I call them 'darling.' Except the Duke of Windsor. I have always called him 'sire.'"

Bricktop returned to America during the Depression. In her autobiography, "Bricktop by Bricktop," written with James Haskins and published last year on her 89th birthday, the entertainer told of some hard times in New York in the 1940s. In 1943, she said, an old friend, Doris Duke, an heiress, lent her money to set up a club in Mexico City.

In 1950, she returned briefly to Paris but was repelled by postwar anti-Americanism there and moved on to Rome.

Bricktop's on the Via Veneto was a mecca for American and European tourists, but its owner once told a friend: "Compared to my little 14-table spot in Paris years ago, this place is a dump."

She finally gave up the nightclub in 1961. Her departure was noted in one newspaper in these words: "Singing, dancing, cigar-smoking Bricktop, who has reigned as American nightclub queen in Europe for 40 years, announced her abdication today. 'I'm tired, honey, tired of staying up till dawn every day.'"

Sultan of Perak, 59, Ruler in Malaysia  
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (UPI) — The Sultan of Perak, 59, one of the traditional Malay rulers who was the favorite to become Malaysia's next king in balloting next week, died of a heart attack Tuesday, a palace spokesman said.

The unexpected death of Sultan Idris, a strong-willed ruler who ascended the throne in 1963, has thrown open next week's election for king. The nine rulers of the Malay states elect a monarch from among themselves every five years.

Sultan Idris will be succeeded by the Raja Muda, 56, but the new sultan will not have the seniority that appeared to have assured the election of Sultan Idris.

Other deaths:  
Harold B. Minor, 81, U.S. ambassador to Lebanon in the early 1950s, of an apparent heart attack after giving a speech on the Middle East in Deland, Florida.

Frances Goodrich, 93, who with



Bricktop sits with Sparrow Robertson, the New York Herald's columnist, in her Paris club during the '20s.

her husband, Albert Hackert, wrote the scripts for numerous movies and plays, most notably "The Diary of Anne Frank," of lung cancer Sunday at his apartment in New York City.

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## Chinese and Dutch End Diplomatic Chill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THE HAGUE — China and the Netherlands agreed Wednesday to upgrade their diplomatic ties to the ambassadorial level, ending a three-year chill in relations that followed the 1980 Dutch sale of submarines to Taiwan.

At the same time, the Dutch government officially indicated it had banned any further military sales to Taiwan.

The diplomatic reconciliation, announced here by the Dutch foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, came less than two months after his government refused to sell a second series of submarines to Taiwan, assuring the sale would harm Dutch-Chinese relations.

At a press conference, Mr. van den Broek read the text of a joint communiqué signed in Beijing, agreeing to the restoration of ambassadorial-level ties as of Wednesday. The communiqué said that the Dutch ambassador-at-large, Henri Wijngaerts, "had informed the Chinese government of the Netherlands government's decision not to grant a permit for further export of arms to Taiwan."

It continued that "the Chinese government highly appreciates this decision of the Netherlands government" and added that "both sides have agreed not only to normalize but also to intensify their relations." It did not indicate when ambassadors would be formally exchanged.

Chinese-Dutch relations worsened further last year when the Netherlands opened a new airline route between Amsterdam and Taipei served by the two countries' national carriers. At the time, diplomatic sources thought that Beijing was close to cutting off relations with the Hague altogether but no mention was made of the airline route in Wednesday's communiqué.

In its December rejection of Taiwan's most recent submarine purchase request, the center-right government of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers had noted that "further sales of military equipment to Taiwan" shall have a negative effect on the peaceful solution of the existing conflict between the People's Republic and the Republic of Taiwan.

Beijing had responded to the Dutch government's submarine veto by saying the move would "contribute to the improvement of relations between China and the Netherlands."

Taiwan had recently been persuaded to send a purchasing mission to the Netherlands to improve commercial ties, but last month Taipei canceled the program to protest the Hague's refusal to approve the sale of additional submarines.

The three years of sour Chinese-Dutch relations affected bilateral trade, which dropped 25 percent to \$210 million in 1983 but has been picking up since. The two countries first established diplomatic ties in 1972. Trade between Taiwan and the Netherlands was worth nearly \$500 million last year.

The Hague decided on the submarine ban despite problems with its own depressed shipbuilding industry. However, the Dutch shipyard Wilton-Fijenoord of Rotterdam is continuing to build the first two submarines ordered by Taipei.

Mr. van den Broek said China still had reservations about delivery of the first two submarines, but that this would have no bearing now on their relations.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

## Egypt Puts 16 Communists on Trial

United Press International

CAIRO — Sixteen Egyptian Communists went on trial Wednesday before the Supreme State Security Court on charges of forming an underground paramilitary organization aimed at overthrowing the government.

In an hour-long session, defense attorneys rejected as false confes-

sions allegedly made by the defendants, claiming that they were made under police torture and threats.

An attorney, Abdullah el-Zoghby, told the three judges that the whole case was invented by the government to justify the renewal of an emergency law in October for a third year.

## U.S. Nuclear Plant Stirs Marathon Debate in U.K.

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

SNAPE, England — For 13 months, lawyers and environmentalists, scientists and economists have been meeting in an old malt-house here arguing about the feasibility and desirability of building England's first American-style pressurized-water nuclear power station at Sizewell, just a few miles up the East Anglian coast.

It is already the longest public inquiry in British history, its intensity a measure of the vastly increased public skepticism in Britain about the whole idea of nuclear power. It is unlikely to end before September and, one staff member said, "from the way they go on, I'd say there is one chance in 20 that we will be here more or less forever."

The decision will not come until six months or so after the testimony is completed. A full parliamentary debate will follow, so it may be impossible to begin construction on schedule in early 1986, even if the project is ultimately given the go-ahead.

As is so often the case in Britain, the slow-motion drama is being played out in a seemingly inappropriate setting. This part of Suffolk is treasured for its scenic beauty, for its historical echoes of Roman invaders, Saxon chieftains and Tudor castle-builders, and above all for Benjamin Britten, who set many operas in the region. He persuaded artists like Henry Moore to adorn it with their works and musicians like Mstislav Rostropovich to come here every summer for the festival.

But for all the romance of the setting, the hearings are a dogged business. Presided over by Sir Frank Layfield, a senior lawyer, who hears testimony and cross-examination seated at a balustraded table set on the concert-hall stage, the hearings will cost more than \$15 million and are likely to establish the framework for Britain's power system for the next half-century.

At first, the inquiry drew large numbers of spectators. But now most seats remain empty, while experts discuss safety tolerances, dollar exchange rates and the fragility of seaside animal life.

The proposed reactor, a 1,200-megawatt unit, is to be known as Sizewell B. A glossy wood-and-plastic model stands just outside the hearing room, not far from a formidable battery of copying machines that have to cope with submissions of the Central Electricity Generating Board and such opponents as the Friends of the Earth, which this week completed its sharp questioning of Roy Matthews, the board's director of safety.

According to the board's latest figures, which have been revised since the hearings started, the reactor, built by Westinghouse in the United States and modified to meet

British standards, would cost \$1.6 billion and would save \$1.7 billion over the life of the station as compared with other methods of generating power.

The difference, as everyone has noticed, is not great, which has given those who object to the reactor on environmental or safety grounds a strong argument.

The board's past projections of demand for electricity have proved inaccurate, as have its estimates of the time needed to build new facilities. Should they prove incorrect again, the opponents of Sizewell have emphasized, the economic justification for using the American reactor instead of a cheaper and possibly safer British-built advanced gas reactor would evaporate.

An independent computer analysis by the Energy Research Group at Cambridge University concluded that there was only a 60-percent chance that the economic case would hold up.

In addition, the opponents' argument has been bolstered by events far from here that the government and the board had not anticipated when Sizewell was first proposed as the pilot for a series of up-to-date pressurized-water reactors.

The 1979 accident at a similar unit at Three Mile Island near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has been seized upon by the critics. One of the pickets' favorite placards says, "Harrisburg is everywhere." More subtly, controversy over President Ronald Reagan's nuclear military policy, and especially over the installation of U.S. cruise missiles at Greenham Common, west of London, has had a significant effect on the national mood.

But far more serious was the disclosure of recent radioactivity leaks from the nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Sellafield on the Cumbrian coast, in spite of extremely stringent safety precautions.

Some time earlier, a "cluster" of unexplained cases of leukemia were reported in Cumbria, and a public inquiry has been set up to see whether the illnesses were linked to the Sellafield plant or the nearby Windscale reactor. Three other leukemia "clusters" have been found in areas near nuclear installations, including one near the existing advanced gas reactor at Sizewell, known as Sizewell A, where the 12th death from leukemia since 1967 was recorded last week.

The electricity board insists that there "is no proven connection between the operation of our power stations and leukemia clusters." But the local Stop Sizewell B Association, one of 35 groups opposing the new construction, thinks otherwise, and it has gained some support from a well-known British expert on radiation, Dr. Alice Stewart.

"If you find an outbreak occurring in a place where there is an observed increase in radiation," she said, "then alarm bells should ring."

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## SCIENCE

## Diagnosis Key to Rare Disease

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK — About 7,000 Americans are believed to suffer from the hereditary condition called Wilson's disease. Yet the symptoms are so confusing and so few doctors are familiar with them that only 1,000 cases have been correctly diagnosed.

The tragedy of Wilson's disease is compounded by the fact that many of the estimated 6,000 undiagnosed individuals may not receive a penicillin-related drug in time to prevent death or severe and permanent harm — to the liver, for example, or the brain.

The problems in diagnosis are apparent from reviewing case histories, which may follow this pattern:

A good student begins doing poorly in high school. Her parents note that she is anxious, depressed, sleeps poorly and has temper tantrums. A psychiatrist concludes that her personality changes are a reaction to her poor grades.

Then she develops mild hepatitis. She follows the advice of a physician and stays out of school to rest. But her skin remains yellow from jaundice and her recovery is slow. A few weeks later her speech becomes slightly slurred, a condition attributed to continuing fatigue.

Still another physician examines her abdomen and finds her liver and spleen enlarged, a discovery that suddenly opens a new diagnostic possibility. Looking into the girl's eyes, the doctor sees a golden brown ring around each pupil. The rings, which do not impair vision, are a telltale sign of Wilson's disease. They are known as Kayser-Fleischer rings.

Probably the principal reason many doctors fail to diagnose the disease is that it is so rare that they do not think about its possibility. Dr. I. Herbert Scheinberg, a world expert in the disease at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York, estimates that only one out of seven cases of Wilson's disease in the United States is correctly diagnosed.

There is a drug that can completely control the disease, preventing death and damage. It is called penicillamine, a chemical cousin of penicillin. However, once damage

has occurred, it may be permanent. The damage in Wilson's disease results from copper poisoning. Penicillamine's life-saving benefit comes from its ability to help the body excrete excess amounts of copper. The accumulation of the element apparently results from a deficiency of ceruloplasmin, a protein that carries copper in the blood.

In a case such as the one described here, further evidence toward a correct diagnosis would come from laboratory analysis showing insufficient amounts of ceruloplasmin in blood samples. Confirmation would come from examination under a microscope of samples of tissue removed in a liver biopsy, a procedure that can be performed in most U.S. hospitals.

Copper plays critical roles in normal blood, bone and nerve function. It is one of the so-called trace metals that are essential to life and exist in the body in tiny amounts. Normally, ceruloplasmin apparently maintains equality between the amount of dietary copper absorbed from the bowel and excreted from the body.

Doctors know that copper must be incorporated into ceruloplasmin or one of the dozen or so other copper-binding proteins to exert its normal physiologic role. Copper that is not attached to protein is left free to combine with, and impair, the function of other molecules.

If there is not enough ceruloplasmin, copper slowly accumulates in the liver and eventually destroys the organ by causing cirrhosis. Meanwhile, the copper-rich liver releases variable amounts of the metal. Sometimes the release is rapid, causing a serious anemia. Usually, however, the release is gradual. Copper atoms are deposited in the brain, kidneys, eyes and other organs and the damage takes years to develop. The damage to the brain affects motor function, not intelligence.

Wilson's disease occurs throughout the world but it is so rare that a physician who cares for three new patients each day is likely to encounter only one case in a 40-year career, according to "Wilson's Disease," a book by Dr. Scheinberg and Dr. Irwin Sternlieb.

Medical schools teach that what patients say often provides crucial clues to diagnosis. But many doctors do not follow that advice. Mothers of children with Wilson's disease have pointed out that something was wrong with their children's eyes, only to have the doctor ignore the observation. In several instances, a mother has had to take her child to several doctors before the correct diagnosis was made.

One child was treated for three

years by a psychiatrist without any improvement. The mother insisted on a consultation by an internist, who immediately recognized the problem as Wilson's disease.

Another error known to Dr. Scheinberg involved a 19-year-old man who passed his physical for the U.S. Marines despite hand tremors and slurred speech that developed when he was 11 years old. He was discharged because he could not salute without shaking uncontrollably.

EVEN physicians have failed to recognize their own symptoms as those of Wilson's disease. One doctor was diagnosed as having chronic viral hepatitis when he was a medical student in New York. The hepatitis continued for several years, and only when he developed pinkie and consulted an ophthalmologist did he learn that he had Kayser-Fleischer rings and Wilson's disease.

The disease is named after Dr. Samuel A.K. Wilson, an American-born neurologist working in Britain who first described several cases of the ailment in 1912. Dr. Wilson clearly distinguished the disease from multiple sclerosis, with which it had often been confused.

Wilson's disease is passed on genetically in what is known as an autosomal recessive pattern. In order for a case to occur, both parents must be carriers of the Wilson's disease gene. One in every 90 people is such a carrier. However, they do not develop any manifestations of the disease.

According to Mendel's genetic laws, in autosomal recessive conditions each child born to carrier parents faces these odds: one chance in four of being affected by the disease; an even chance of being a carrier; and one chance in four of not being a carrier.

For those who inherit Wilson's disease, the first evidence of damage usually does not appear until after the age of 5. For some people, the earliest signs may not appear until they are 50.

Without treatment, an individual with Wilson's disease may develop such nervous-system disorders as indistinct speech, trembling hands, clumsiness, unsteady gait, difficulty in swallowing, and seizures. One of the most striking features, though rare, is a wild wing-beating of the arms that causes some victims to injure the chest and abdomen.

Dr. Scheinberg and Dr. Sternlieb described a patient who said, "The most frustrating part of this whole experience is having intelligence and not being able to communicate, except by spelling on an alphabet card, because people prejudice you as an idiot."



Naked mole rat, sitting on researcher's hands, spends its life underground.

## The Naked Mole Rat's Bizarre Life

By Bayard Webster

New York Times Service

AGROUP of scientists studying the naked mole rat, a rare hairless rodent that lives in East Africa, has recently found that the seldom-seen creature has one of the most bizarre social behavior patterns of any mammal.

Little had been known about the three-inch-long (7.5-centimeter) rodents, which spend their entire lives in underground colonies. The researchers found in their amazement that communities of up to 80 or more of the rodents lead an existence in a closed-in underground complex like that of an insect colony and, in many ways, behave exactly like insects.

Their findings included these unusual behavior patterns never before known to exist in rodents:

- One female, selected by methods still unknown, becomes the "queen" of the colony and, like the queen in a wasp or bee colony, is the only breeding female. The mole rat queen becomes much larger than other females.

- If the queen is removed from the colony, a few of the remaining females grow larger and seek to take her place. One will prevail and become the new queen.

- Although simpler than the social hierarchy of honeybees or ants, the organization of a naked mole rat colony requires both males and females to perform many specialized chores. These include carrying food, building nests, collecting garbage, digging tunnels and acting as nursemaid to the queen.

- The queen asserts her dominance by moving around the colony and stepping over her subjects or forcing them to move out of her way. She may also use chemical odors, or pheromones, to signal her supremacy.

These actions, resembling those of many species of bees, wasps, ants and termites, have aroused the curiosity of scientists.

"The social behavior of the naked mole rat is one of the mammal finds of the century," said Richard D. Alexander, a University of Michigan biologist who is one of the investigating scientists.

"They're the most insect-like mammals I've ever seen," said another team member, Paul W. Sherman, a Cornell University biologist.

Jennifer U. M. Jarvis, a zoologist at the University of Cape Town in South Africa and the third member of the team, is credited with pioneering the study of the naked mole rat with her work in Kenya several years ago. The research has been partly financed by the National Geographic Society.

Other species of mole rats are hairy and larger and live alone or in small family groups above ground. Naked mole rats congregate in large underground

colonies about a foot beneath the surface. They create an extensive tunnel system with a large central nesting area. The animals are found mostly in open woodlands in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia, and subsist on roots, tubers and bulbs.

In addition to eating and raising their young, the animals spend a good part of their time moving earth and digging tunnels in a cooperative effort involving several animals.

Burrowing through the ground, a rodent will chase the earth with its oversized front teeth and pack the walls of its tunnel by pushing with its snout. Trained by fellow workers, the mole rat at the front of the digging team throws earth between its legs backward to another worker, who, acting like a dump truck, carries it to a worker at the rear of the tunnel who kicks it outside into a pile.

The naked mole rat, *Heterocephalus glaber*, is neither mole nor rat. A species unique in the two known classes of mole rats that exist, it is believed to be the only hairless rodent in the world. In size and shape, its body resembles a small sausage, with its protruding front teeth make it look like a miniature walrus.

How the animal evolved has not been documented, and until the recent findings by the three researchers, little had been known of its social behavior. It has been called one of the world's oddest-looking creatures, and because of its unusual way of life it is looked upon with fondness by biologists and animal behaviorists.

Dr. Sherman and Dr. Alexander had observed naked mole rats in Kenya and, with the help of Dr. Jarvis, collected a number of live specimens and took them to their respective laboratories at Michigan and Cornell for observation. In the labs, darkened to simulate underground conditions in the wild, almost 200 mole rats scampers through a series of clear plastic tunnels and nesting areas.

At Cornell, Dr. Sherman has found that a queen bears an average of 10 pups a litter and has four litters a year. The mature animals vary in size and weigh from one-half ounce (15 grams) to two ounces. Despite their small size, the mole rats live up to 10 years or more.

The animal has hardly any vision," Dr. Alexander said, "but we assume that it navigates around tunnels by the feel of its whiskers and tail. It probably uses odor as a guide." He added that the queen usually has one or two dominant male consorts, although the workers castes are not sterile.

"This is a most unusual situation," he said, noting that the colonies are usually quite peaceful. "Naked mole rats are the only mammals with a caste that surrenders its breeding rights without constant friction or fighting."

## CURRENTS

## Rare Microbe Linked to Oxygen in Air

WASHINGTON (AP) — A rare bacterium that may be a living relic of the start of the process responsible for the oxygen in the atmosphere has been discovered by biologists at Indiana University in Bloomington.

The researchers said the bacterium might represent a lineage going back to the beginning of photosynthesis, the process by which plants and some microbes convert sunlight into energy and give off oxygen. They said *Halobacterium chlorum* — Greek for "sun green bacterium" — could aid understanding of how photosynthesis evolved billions of years ago.

In a report to the National Science Foundation, which sponsored the research, Dr. Howard Gest, professor of microbiology, said the bacterium had properties never before seen, including a form of chlorophyll that does not contain an oxygen atom in its molecular structure. Oxygen is toxic to the bacterium, which could explain why it was not found before.

## Arthritic Rats to Be Studied in Shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — When Dan Weber was growing up, he noticed that his grandfather's arthritis was relieved when he went swimming, presumably because the buoyancy of the body in water reduced pressure on inflamed joints.

As a student at Hunter College High School in New York City, Mr. Weber — now a sophomore at Cornell University — wondered if weightlessness in orbit would have a similar effect. He devised an experiment that will be conducted aboard the space shuttle *Challenger* during the eight-day mission scheduled to start Friday.

Six rats will be carried into space, three of which have been injected with a solution that causes symptoms similar to those of arthritis. Six other rats, including three injected with the solution, will remain on Earth as additional control subjects. Researchers said the experiment could contribute to understanding the mechanisms that cause joint inflammation.

## Operation Developed to Aid Snorers

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) — An operation has been developed for chronic snorers whose problem is a too-small air passage in the throat, physicians at Stanford University Medical Center said. A surgeon at the school, Dr. Martin Hopp, said about 250 snorers had been treated successfully.

"One fellow had a real financial hardship," Dr. Hopp said. "He and his wife traveled together on business, and he snored so loudly they had to take separate motel rooms."

In the \$2,500 operation, surgeons cut away a layer of tissue at the back and sides of the throat and reduce or remove the uvula, the tissue that hangs down at the back of the mouth.

## Tampons Change Vagina's 'Ecology'

COPENHAGEN (UPI) — A Danish researcher says tampons introduce outside air into the vagina, possibly contributing to the development of the sometimes fatal disease known as toxic shock syndrome.

In a two-year study for which seven student nurses volunteered, Dr. Gorm Wagner of Copenhagen University's Palm Institute found that tampons caused changes in levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the vagina. None of the volunteers contracted toxic shock, which is caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria.

"Oxygen enhances toxic production," Dr. Wagner noted in the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He is studying the effects of contraceptive diaphragms on what he called "the ecology of the vagina," and said the devices might also prove to increase "risk in the development of the toxic shock syndrome."

## Frog, Thought Extinct, Is Refound

LONDON (UPI) — A frog that stirred scientific interest because it incubates its eggs in its stomach, apparently unharmed by digestive juices, has been rediscovered 75 miles (121.0 kilometers) north of its last known habitat near Brisbane, Australia, three years after it was believed extinct.

The weekly journal *New Scientist*, reporting the find, said: "Something must inhibit the fast digestive effect of the hydrochloric acid and other enzymes in the frog's digestive system and that something could be extremely valuable in the treatment of human ulcers."

One of the newly found frogs was pregnant, and it was rushed to Adelaide, where eight zoologists and physicians attended the birth, the magazine said.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1984  
WALL STREET  
BY EDWARD ROHMAN

## Reason for Hope in S

Investors Are Turning  
Investors are turning away from the Dow Jones average and looking for hope in the S&P 500. The Dow Jones average has been a disappointment for many investors, and they are looking for a better return elsewhere. The S&P 500 is seen as a more diversified and potentially more profitable investment.

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NYSE Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T Int	205474	17 1/2	17 1/8	17 1/4	-1/8
IBM	13593	6 1/2	6 1/8	6 1/4	-1/8
GE	12997	25	24 3/4	24 3/4	-1/8
Merck	7219	52 1/2	52 1/8	52 1/4	-1/8
IBM	12770	116 1/2	116 1/8	116 1/4	-1/8
Novartis	71781	14 1/2	14 1/8	14 1/4	-1/8
Boehr	11340	6 1/2	6 1/8	6 1/4	-1/8
Teospan	16943	39 1/2	39 1/8	39 1/4	+1/8
NII	1111	31 1/2	31 1/8	31 1/4	+1/8
Chrysler	11894	37 1/2	37 1/8	37 1/4	+1/8
Novartis	10522	24 1/2	24 1/8	24 1/4	-1/8
Amgen	10381	34 1/2	34 1/8	34 1/4	-1/8
Amgen	10078	17 1/2	17 1/8	17 1/4	-1/8
Forman	9921	41 1/2	41 1/8	41 1/4	-1/8



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1984

## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

### Some Reason for Hope Is Seen in Fact That Investors Are Turning Scared

The good news is that Wall Street is turning scared. "There's been a great shift in sentiment as the Dow Jones average has sagged down from 1,250," said Lewis Smith, chief market technician at Bear Stearns. "Traders are now trying to protect themselves from further losses rather than taking an aggressive stance to make money," he added. "It's the kind of atmosphere in which rallies are mounted."

Mr. Smith, however, sees nothing sustained in the cards yet. What must happen first, he said, is that stocks either drop down near 1,180 or "trade sideways at the 1,210-1,220 level to show a bottom has formed up."

Groups he thinks will perform best if a rally develops are autos, steels, aluminum and conglomerates. Oils also look relatively promising. He said, but "technology stocks have been badly damaged." A "bounce" might occur for the group, but "they will be quickly dumped by people who've been hurt and are looking to get out of that sector."

The "turning-scared" sentiment is also reflected in Wednesday's weekly survey of some 120 market advisory services by investors in intelligence.

Traders are now trying to protect themselves from further losses. . . . It's the kind of atmosphere in which rallies are mounted.

The percentage of bears rose to 25 percent, up sharply from 19 percent last week, according to Michael Burke, editor of Investors Intelligence, whose survey is a highly regarded contrarian indicator. However, he pointed out that the percentage of bulls, now at 53 percent (the rest expect a correction), has remained at the same level for three weeks. "It means," he said, "that the market is still vulnerable."

Donald H. Hahn, of Hahn Holland & Grossman in Chicago, remains optimistic and does not see a "prolonged setback" ahead, though stocks now have fallen to the bottom end of the trading range that he has been predicting will be the market's low for the year.

"This consolidation that has been going on for nine months should end sometime in the first quarter and there's a good chance stocks will rise to the 1,300-1,350 level by the end of March," he asserted.

For the last year, Mr. Hahn, who is consultant to A.G. Becker Paribas, estimates that Wall Street will rise 10 to 15 percent, compared with the 20-percent gains achieved in 1982 and 1983.

#### Investors Grow Cautious

"After two straight years of huge market profits, investors grow instinctively cautious about committing new funds and, instead, switch priorities to protecting accumulated gains," he explained.

For stocks to reach the high end of this forecast — 1,500 — he said three things would have to happen: a 10-percent decline in oil prices, a major bond rally and a decisive Republican victory in November.

In addition to his broad momentum and breadth indicators remaining positive on the market, he pointed out that volume is also strengthening, and a bull market needs ever higher volume to sustain itself. "No predicts at least one 200-million-share trading day in this market cycle, which would shatter the record of 160 million shares."

Asked the reason for the market's present weakness, he said that investors seem "indecisive" by the past 15-year history of two-year economic and stock market cycles. "They seem convinced that now we've had the bull market with the economic recovery it's time again for a bear market and a recession."

#### The Mystique of the Market

Mr. Hahn believes that stocks began a major long-term advance in 1982 comparable to the 1921-1929 and 1949-1956 bull markets. The next move upward will be ignited, he said, "when it suddenly dawns on investors that 1985 will be another prosperous year for the economy. But when that will happen I can't say exactly — it's the mystique of the market."

Groups and stocks he favors are aluminum (Alcoa and Reynolds); autos (GM and Chrysler); auto parts (Dana and Eaton); brokerage firms (Merrill Lynch and First Boston); chemicals (Monsanto and Du Pont); containers (American Can); electric utilities (Teco Energy and Texas Utilities); forest products (Weyerhaeuser and Louisiana Pacific); gambling (Golden Nugget and Resorts International); hotels/motels (Hilton); life insurance (Jefferson Pilot and Colonial Penn); office equipment (IBM and NCR); paper (Union Camp and Scott); personal loans (Household International); and semiconductor (Motorola and Intel).

Other favorites are Citizens and Southern of Georgia, New Process, Federal National Mortgage, Tribune Co. and Quick & Reilly.

Mr. Hahn, who has been presenting his views to institutional investors on trips to Europe for 13 years, made his reputation in 1974 by warning of the 1973-74 bear market and then correctly calling the subsequent Wall Street recovery.

Comparing European and American investors, he said the former have a big advantage in their familiarity with various world markets, from (Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

## Japan's Small Investor Views U.S. Stocks Warily

### Among the 'Ghetto' Crowd, IBM Gets More Attention Than GM

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Rock singers and judo wrestlers are the attractions that usually fill Tokyo's Nippon Budokan Hall.

Indeed, one younger member of the crowd of 7,000 people in the arena last month said that he was last there in the 1970s, when Bob Dylan brought his guitar and harmonica through town.

But this multitude was assembled for an investment seminar run by Nomura Securities Co., Japan's biggest brokerage house. And the attractions, appearing on a huge movie screen via satellite hookup, included F. Alan Smith, executive vice president for finance of General Motors Corp., and Maryann Keller, a Wall Street auto analyst.

To be sure, much of the annual event was given over to the domestic outlook and Japanese stocks. But the big securities firm is starting to promote American stocks as well, and the Budokan gathering was the most striking example of this campaign.

Since October we have been making more money selling U.S. stocks to Japanese than selling Japanese securities to Americans," said Yoshio Terasawa, chairman of Nomura Securities International in New York.

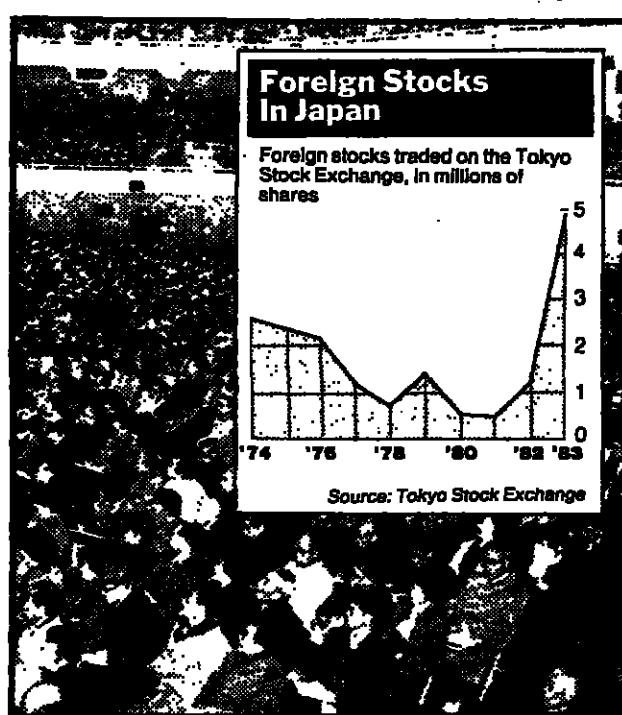
It is too early to tell whether Japanese investors will embrace U.S. stocks the way Americans have embraced Japanese stocks; only 11 U.S. companies are traded on the Tokyo exchange. And analysts and investors concede there are considerable hurdles to overcome before U.S. stocks will become a significant factor in Japanese portfolios.

To date, Nomura's success in selling American issues to Japanese investors is explained mainly by its results with one company, International Business Machines Corp.

Nomura has sold 2.2 million shares of IBM since it began recommending the stock to its clients in July. The number of individual IBM shareholders has jumped to 16,000 from 150, Nomura estimates.

General Motors is the next U.S. issue that Nomura hopes will attract wide investor interest in Japan. But the securities firm is holding off on a "buy" recommendation pending the outcome of wage negotiations with the United Automobile Workers this year. Nonetheless, Mr. Terasawa said, "GM should do quite well."

Perhaps, but selling GM shares will be far more difficult than



Nomura's seminar on Japanese and U.S. investment filled the Nippon Budokan Hall in Tokyo last month.

selling IBM stock. The computer giant's reputation in Japan is the same as it is everywhere else — an institution that has no equal in the corporate world.

GM, by contrast, is seeking the help of Toyota Motor Corp. to teach it to make small cars in a joint venture in California.

"IBM is O.K.," one private investor said at the Budokan session. "But I won't buy GM. It is losing to Japanese companies. If I buy any (Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

## U.S. Orders Rose 10.6% During 1983

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — U.S. factory orders rose 1.1 percent in December and were up 10.6 percent for the entire year, the government reported Wednesday.

The Commerce Department said that new orders increased by \$1.8 billion in December, and that most of the increase came from non-durable products. However, the department also revised an estimate last week that had shown a decline in orders for durable goods, or products that are expected to last three years or more.

Last week, the government said these orders had declined 1.1 percent, but in Wednesday's report the department showed a 0.2-percent advance from November. The increase followed rises of 4 percent in November and 2.6 percent in October.

The report said durable orders rose to \$36.7 billion, with increases coming in the electrical and non-electrical machinery categories.

New orders for capital goods — industries increased 0.6 percent, as non-defense orders were up 2.2 percent to \$25.1 billion. This increase offset a decline of 4.4 percent in defense orders.

Orders for non-durable goods increased 1.8 percent to \$90.6 billion. Automotive equipment registered a 7.8-percent gain, the largest for any category.

The ratio of shipments to inventory registered another sharp decline in December, to 1.40 from 1.44 in November. The December ratio was the lowest since it dropped below 1.4 in 1950, Commerce Department officials said.

For the year, new orders totaled \$2.09 trillion, a 10.6-percent jump from the level of 1982.

The Commerce Department also reported Wednesday that spending for new construction fell 0.2 percent in December from November, to an annual rate of \$27.5 billion in seasonally-adjusted figures.

In November, building outlays rose 1.4 percent. The department originally had said that outlays had been unchanged in that month.

Although spending in December was slightly below that in November, it was 14.5 percent above the level of one year earlier, the report said.

The department said new construction totaled \$264.9 billion last year, compared with \$232 billion for 1982.

The increase for the year was led by a rise in home building. Construction of single-family homes was up 74 percent for the year, while apartment unit building increased by 42 percent.

(AP, Reuters)

## Nissan Agrees to Build Car Plant in U.K.

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-largest automaker, confirmed Wednesday that it plans to build a car plant in Britain.

The announcement came four years after initial talks on the project between Nissan and the British government and involves a far smaller investment than originally envisioned.

Takashi Ishihara, Nissan's president, said the company plans to begin building the plant this year at a site to be chosen in the next two months.

Subject to final agreements, the first phase would be a £50-million (\$70-million) pilot project with annual capacity of 24,000 cars to be assembled from imported kits. By 1987, Nissan would decide whether to proceed to a second phase, under which the company would begin manufacturing, rather than assembling, cars at a plant with annual capacity of at least 100,000 units —

about 5 percent of current British car output.

Under the second phase, for which capital costs are estimated at £300 million, Nissan would expect to export a "substantial" number of the cars to other European countries.

If Nissan does proceed to the second phase and meets targets for use of local materials, the British government has agreed to provide as much as £35 million of aid. Nissan also would be eligible for local government grants likely to total £50 million to £75 million.

Three years ago, Nissan announced a feasibility study for a plant with a capacity of 200,000 vehicles. But Nissan management squabbles and union objections forced the company to delay and scale down the project.

Britain's opposition Labor Party and some European automakers have denounced the plan as a means of circumventing import curbs, which limit Japanese makers to 11 percent of the U.K. market.

## U.S. Steel to Buy 4th Largest U.S. Producer

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — U.S. Steel Corp. said Wednesday that it has tentatively agreed to buy National Steel Corp., the fourth largest U.S. steel producer, for about \$575 million in cash and stock.

The announcement came a day after U.S. Steel, the No. 1 steel-maker in the United States, reported that it had a \$1.6-billion loss in 1983, making it the company's worst year. In reporting the loss, however, Chairman David M. Roderick predicted that a "major turnaround" would follow.

U.S. Steel said the agreement called for the purchase of National's three steel mills, about 300 million tons of coal reserves and about 450 million tons of iron ore reserves. National Steel is owned by National Intergrupp Inc.

U.S. Steel said it would pay about \$575 million in cash and new stock for National Steel. National Intergrupp said the sale also would bring additional balance-sheet adjustments that would make the transaction worth about \$700 million to National Intergrupp.

Mr. Roderick said the company would finance the acquisition in part with a public offering of stock.

"Improved cost and efficiency by acquisition as well as by shut-down is a necessary part of the program which we have under way," Mr. Roderick said.

National Steel, which had an operating profit of \$22.1 million before special writeoffs in 1983, has steel mills in Ecorse, Michigan; Portage, Indiana; and Granite City, Illinois.

In its report Tuesday on 1983 earnings, U.S. Steel also said it had the worst quarterly loss in its history — \$983 million — in the last three months of 1983. It was the fourth-largest quarterly deficit in U.S. corporate history. The company had a loss of \$363 million in the fourth quarter of 1982.

Fourth-quarter sales were \$4.7 billion, up from \$4.2 billion. For the year, sales were \$17.5 billion, down from \$18.9 billion.

"Last year, the corporation took a series of painful but necessary steps to strengthen its business segments, especially steel," Mr. Roderick said in a prepared statement.

"As the economy continues to strengthen, we anticipate that our three major business components, and the corporation in total, will be profitable throughout 1984," he said. "We are looking forward to a (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)



Takashi Ishihara

## Prices on NYSE Slide After Budget Speech

United Press International

NEW YORK — After a brief rally attempt at the outset, prices on the New York Stock Exchange headed sharply lower Wednesday afternoon after President Ronald Reagan proposed a \$926-billion budget with a \$180-billion deficit.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up about 2 points at the outset, was off 11.51 to 1,209.06 an hour before the close. It slipped 0.94 Tuesday to the lowest closing level since it finished at 1,214.94 on Nov. 8. The Dow lost 38.06 for all of January.

The Dow transportation average was off 6.60 to 548.08 but the Dow utilities average was up 0.10 to 132.86. Declines led advances 938-579.

The five-hour Big Board turnover amounted to about 88.7 million shares compared with 89 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market has been mired in a slump since the first week in January. Some investors were disturbed by the severe setbacks in January, in which prices rose in only six of the 21 trading sessions.

"We have seen such a euphoric rise since August 1982 that anything else is disturbing," said Jerome Hinkle of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "The heydays don't last forever on Wall Street."

## Bankers Trust To Trim Services In London Office

Reuters

LONDON — Bankers Trust Co. will cease offering certain services at its branch here and will be more selective in offering others, the bank said Wednesday.

It also said that as a result of the decision, which was based on a study completed late last year, it has informed about 100 London-based staff members that they will be laid off. This represents less than 14 percent of Bankers Trust's staff here.

Bankers Trust officials could not immediately be reached for details about which services were involved.

In a statement, the bank said the decision reflected a shift in the company's business strategy from being a traditional commercial bank to an institution that combines the direct lending functions of a commercial bank with the intermediary capabilities of an investment bank.

Bankers Trust is the ninth-largest bank in the United States and the parent of Bankers Trust Co. International, its merchant banking arm.

## Houston Natural Gas Resists Coastal's Bid

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Houston Natural Gas Corp., fighting off what it called a "coercive and deceptive" takeover bid by Coastal Corp., has announced that it will offer \$42 a share for "any and all" of Coastal's nearly 22 million shares, or \$924 million.

The announcement said the offer, which went into effect Wednesday, was intended to deter Coastal by "creating a significant likelihood" that each would become a substantial stockholder in the other "on terms which would be economically unattractive to Coastal."

Allowing for the possibility that Coastal might eventually withdraw its offer to prevent such a development, Houston Natural Gas stressed that it was not obligated to buy Coastal shares if Coastal dropped its offer without acquiring a significant stake.

The Houston Natural Gas announcement came Tuesday after two days of emergency sessions by its board of directors.

The bid for Coastal, which Wall Street traders had expected, depressed both companies' stock on the New York Stock Exchange

Tuesday. Houston Natural Gas fell \$2.875, to \$53.50, on a volume of more than a million shares. Coastal fell \$1.25, to \$37.75.

In a related development, Houston Natural Gas accused Citibank and the Bankers Trust Co. on Tuesday of violating the Glass-Steagall Act and New York banking law in helping Coastal to raise \$1.3 billion for its takeover bid.

Coastal had announced Friday that it owned 5 percent of Houston Natural Gas stock and would pay \$68 a share for an additional 18.75 million shares, enough to give it nearly 51 percent.

In a suit filed in Federal District Court in Houston, Houston Natural Gas charged that by virtue of "highly unusual terms" in the credit agreement, the two New York banks had acquired an interest in Houston Natural Gas shares owned by Coastal and control over the terms of the Coastal offer.

#### Markets Closed

The Singapore stock exchange and the Hong Kong gold exchange were closed Wednesday for the Chinese new year. Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan markets will be closed through Monday.

## CURRENCY RATES

Rate interbank rates on Feb. 1, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 2:00 pm EST.

	Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Paris	New York
1 U.S. dollar	3.1555	3.1555	3.1555	3.1555	3.1555
100 U.S. dollars	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55
100 U.S. dollars	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55
100 U.S. dollars	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55
100 U.S. dollars	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55
100 U.S. dollars	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55
100 U.S. dollars	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55
100 U.S. dollars	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55
100 U.S. dollars	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55
100 U.S. dollars	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55	315.55

1 U.S. dollar = 3.1555 French francs

1 U.S. dollar = 1.9360 German marks

1 U.S. dollar = 1.6360 Italian lire

1 U.S. dollar = 1.3660 Swiss francs

1 U.S. dollar = 1.0360 Japanese yen

1 U.S. dollar = 0.7360 British pounds

1 U.S. dollar = 0.4360 Australian dollars

1 U.S. dollar = 0.3360 Canadian dollars

1 U.S. dollar = 0.2360 New Zealand dollars

1 U.S. dollar = 0.1360 Hong Kong dollars

1 U.S. dollar = 0.0360 Singapore dollars

1 U.S. dollar = 0.0060 Thai baht

1 U.S. dollar = 0.0000 Philippine pesos

1 U.S. dollar = 0.0000 Indonesian rupiah

1 U.S. dollar = 0.0000 Malaysian ringgit

1 U.S. dollar = 0.0000 South African rand

1 U.S. dollar = 0.0000 Botswana pula

1 U.S. dollar = 0.0000 Lesotho loti

1 U.S. dollar = 0.0000 Swaziland lilangeni

1 U.S. dollar = 0.0000 Zimbabwe dollar

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Britoil Signs \$75-Million Agreement For a Share in Amax's Assets in U.S.

LONDON (Reuters) — Britoil said Wednesday it has signed an agreement to acquire 50 percent of a major portion of the U.S. assets of Amax Petroleum Corp. for \$75 million.

Under the agreement, Britoil acquires estimated reserves of about 3.2 million barrels of oil and 37.1 billion cubic feet of gas. The transaction includes 175,000 acres (70,500 hectares) of exploration land, together with seismic data and other assets, for which a further \$8 million will be paid. Britoil said the purchase will be financed from internally generated funds.

The contract provides for a reduction in the purchase price if gas sales are curtailed by the action of pipeline companies prior to mid-1985. The price could also be adjusted if additional reserves are discovered on a specific property.

## Frankfurt Group Files for Protection

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Evangelical Housing Association has filed for court protection from its creditors, a spokesman for the district court in Stuttgart said Wednesday.

Banking sources said the decision to file for what is known in West German law as "composition proceedings" meant that a group of the association's 48 bank creditors had failed to agree on an interest-payment relief package. The association had debts of about 640 million Deutsche marks (\$227 million).

Under composition proceedings, a company attempts to secure agreement with creditors to write off a portion of its debts while continuing operations. If the company is unable to repay 35 percent within 12 months or 40 percent within 18 months, it must file for full bankruptcy.

## Cost of Living Rises in West Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany (Reuters) — The cost of living index rose a provisional 0.5 percent in the month ending in mid-January after gaining 0.2 percent in the previous month, the West German statistics office said Wednesday.

In January the index stood 2.9 percent higher than in January of last year, compared with year-on-year rises of 2.6 percent in December and November. Final January data will be issued in about 10 days.

## BFG Profits Rise to 800 Million DM

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Bank Fier Gemeinwirtschaft AG achieved a provisional group operating profit of 800 million Deutsche marks in 1983, exceeding the forecast of 700 million DM and the 1982 profit of 600 million DM, the chairman of the management board, Thomas Wegscheider, said Wednesday.

The operating profit, which includes the trading results of the bank, will be used for risk provisions and to strengthen reserves, Mr. Wegscheider said. This means that for the third straight year no dividend will be paid to shareholders. The bank, which is owned by West German trades unions, hopes to resume dividends in 1984, Mr. Wegscheider said.

Mr. Wegscheider said deposits rose 2.3 billion DM to 25 billion DM and the bank reduced its dependence on refinancing in the money market. He declined to detail doubtful loans, which will be offset by risk provisions, but said the largest will relate to November's rescue of the private bank Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.

## Gerrard &amp; National Negotiations Fail

LONDON (Reuters) — Gerrard & National said Wednesday that discussions which might have led to an offer for the company have ended without an agreement. It did not identify the company with which it was negotiating.

Gerrard, one of the two largest discount money market houses in London, said its directors were unable to come to terms which fully reflected the firm's growth record and its prospects.

## Pizza Time Theatre Forecasts Big Loss

SUNNYVALE, California (Reuters) — Pizza Time Theatre Inc. said Wednesday that its fourth-quarter loss will be "substantially greater than previously reported quarterly losses."

It also said Nolan Bushnell, one of the company's founders, had resigned as chairman and been replaced by co-founder Joseph F. Korman. The company said Mr. Bushnell, who also founded Atari Inc., "will remain with the company and provide creative leadership for the company's game subsidiary, Sente Technologies."

The company said continuing low weekly volume in company-owned stores and start-up and introductory costs in Sente Technologies contributed to the fourth-quarter loss. The company also said its executive vice president and chief financial officer, Randall L. Pike, has been named president and chief executive officer.

## EC Steel Proposal Still Incomplete

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Nation-by-nation plans to restructure the European Community steel industry were still incomplete Wednesday, despite a Jan. 31 deadline for submitting them to the European Commission. Governments which did not adhere to the deadline risk being denied EC authorization for future aid to their steel industries.

Under the EC's proposal for reducing the production capacity of the depressed industry, new aid may be made only if the commission has detailed plans of plant shutdowns which will ensure that steel firms will be viable without subsidy by the end of 1985.

The public sector of Italy's steel industry did not present a final plan, a commission spokesman said, and Greece has taken no action since the commission refused to approve grants to its steel industry last June. Britain submitted a paper arguing for state aid payments to British Steel Corp. until the government has decided on a restructuring plan due to be ready about April, commission sources said.

## Purchase Set By U.S. Steel

(Continued from Page 7)

major turnaround in financial results in 1984.

Mr. Roderick announced late last year that U.S. Steel would close six plants, trim operations at 24 others and eliminate 15,400 jobs.

The annual deficit included a \$1.1-billion pretax write-off from the plant closings and cutbacks.

Karl's Kins, steel analyst for Paine Webber, Mitchell Hutchins Inc. of New York, said Mr. Roderick had reason to be optimistic.

"Steel has turned the corner not only in increases in demand but also in their philosophy. They're implementing major cost-reduction programs and they'll continue to do so," he said.

Mr. Kins predicted that domestic steel shipments would increase to 84 million tons in 1984, up from 67 million tons in 1983, as the capital-goods sector uses more steel and replenishes inventories that declined by 5 million tons last year.

U.S. Steel's steel business posted a 1983 operating loss of \$634 million, \$218 million better than 1982 results despite only a modest increase in shipping levels and a \$381 million decline in sales.

Oil and gas operations earned \$1.1 billion before foreign income taxes totaling \$588 million, compared with 1982 income of \$1.2 billion before foreign taxes of \$572 million.

## Tosco Holders Approve Plan

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Tosco Corp. said its shareholders had approved a debt reorganization plan that would give a group of 19 banks 43.7 percent ownership of the ailing oil refiner. The plan calls for an increase of outstanding shares to 75 million, from 30 million.

## Bush and Volcker Endorse Proposal for New Federal Banking Agency

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior Reagan administration financial officials and Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, have resolved differences that had divided them for months by initialing a plan to reorganize the government agencies that regulate commercial banks.

At a four-minute meeting in the White House on Tuesday, the task group led by Vice President George Bush agreed unanimously on the compromise plan to create a new regulatory agency.

If Congress approves the plan, a new Federal Banking Agency would supplant the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and would be given far-reaching authority over banks' nonbanking activities. The Federal Reserve now exercises some of that authority.

Tuesday's meeting of the Task Group on Regulation of Financial Services concluded a policy-planning exercise that was to have ended months ago.

Its outcome had been thrown into doubt when Mr. Volcker angrily resisted efforts by the Bush staff to strip the Fed of most of its authority to supervise banks. He threatened to fight that part of the bill, before Congress if necessary, unless the Fed kept what he called

sufficient "hands-on" supervisory responsibility to fulfill its role as the central bank.

Under the compromise, the Fed is to keep supervision over about 50 of what the task group called "international class" bank holding companies — 25 with major foreign banking activities and 25 other large holding companies.

In addition, the Fed is to gain responsibility for examining about 9,000 state-chartered banks. They are not members of the Federal Reserve system and are now supervised by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

In an important concession, however, the Fed is to give up some

of its exclusive right to supervise bank holding companies.

At present all 5,300 bank holding companies are regulated only by the Fed. Under the new system, a holding company with a federally chartered bank as its main subsidiary would be regulated by the Federal Banking Agency. Holding companies that own state-chartered banks would remain under Federal Reserve jurisdiction.

In another significant change, the plan contemplates a new "certification" program under which the federal banking regulators could surrender to the states the authority to supervise state-chartered banks and their nonbanking subsidiaries, such as brokerage firms or insurance agencies.

As part of the plan, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. would discontinue routine supervision of state-chartered banks.

Mr. Volcker said he was pleased that the task group was able to reach a consensus. "As agreed," he said, "the proposals adequately reflect the concerns of the Federal Reserve."

Mr. Bush said the group's proposals, together with legislation supported by the administration to expand the types of services that banks can offer, "would represent the most comprehensive revision of federal law affecting financial institutions in the last 50 years."

## U.S. Stocks: The New Attraction in Tokyo?

(Continued from Page 7)

auto stocks. I would rather purchase Toyota, Nissan or Honda."

A senior executive at a Nomura competitor noted that Japanese institutional investors have been vigorous purchasers of selected American issues, especially last year. "But Japanese individual investors are not very international minded," he said. "The chances of success are very remote."

As is often the case with things foreign, in Japan, the overseas stocks listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange are given separate treatment. The 11 foreign issues are assigned to a kind of "foreigners' ghetto" of stock listings.

On the New York Stock Exchange, Japanese shares, such as Sony and Hitachi, are listed in alphabetical order like any other company.

The Tokyo exchange was first opened to trading in foreign shares in December 1973, after pressure from Western nations. By the end of 1974, 17 companies were listed, 15 of them American.

Since then, because of scant investor interest and expenses for auditing and financial reporting, four U.S. companies left — Atlantic Richfield, Amstar, Borden and GTE. The companies still listed include IBM, GM, Citicorp, Dow Chemical, Bank of America and Chase Manhattan.

Although the trading in foreign shares could rarely be described as hectic, it is increasing. Volume has risen from nearly 595,000 shares traded in 1981 to more than 1.2 million in 1982 and almost 5 million last year.

Mr. Terasawa sees the rise as just the beginning. "It's a bullish on American stocks and I'm very bullish on America," he said.

The argument given by analysts for buying U.S. stocks rests on four

points: the need for Japanese investors to diversify portfolios to include non-yen investments; a bright outlook for U.S. economic growth and corporate earnings; the comparatively low price of U.S. stocks, and the belief that the yen will not strengthen appreciably this year.

For example, the average price-earnings ratio of major Japanese stocks is about 26 to 1, about twice the ratio of issues on the New York Stock Exchange. "Prices in Tokyo are just too expensive compared with those in New York," Mr. Terasawa said.

As the Dylan fan left the Nomura seminar, he said that the discussion of GM was interesting. But, he added, "I liked Dylan better."

## Wall Street Turns Scared

(Continued from Page 7)

which they can choose the most promising. Americans always focus on Wall Street and must become adept "stock pickers."

However, he said, the principal disadvantage for European investors is that their views on Wall Street are "too much determined by the consensus of the media and investment community." Pointing out that the consensus is strongest when the market is about to turn in the opposite direction, Mr. Hahn said Europeans are less exposed to the everyday feedback that can allow Americans to withstand the consensus and see beyond it.

Secondly, he said, European investors tend to exaggerate the impact of events outside the United States on the American economy and Wall Street. "Foreign considerations are totally dwarfed in the U.S.," he asserted, yet European portfolio managers always emphasize in questions to him such topics as trade policy and worldwide political and military events.

Europeans trading on Wall Street also have the investment process further complicated by the currency element, he observed.

A mistake common to both Europeans and Americans, he said, is the "error of simplification."

The current example he cited is interest rates. "Conventional wisdom now is that interest rates must come down before the market can go up, while in reality it doesn't have to work that way."

International Herald Tribune

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

of

## Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

7 1/2 Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970

Due March 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, on behalf of Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica-ENEL, that on March 1, 1984, \$3,000,000 principal amount of its 7 1/2 Per Cent. 15-Year Guaranteed Bonds of 1970 will be redeemed out of moneys to be paid by it to Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., as Principal Paying Agent, pursuant to the mandatory, annual redemption requirement of said Bonds and to the related Authenticating Agency Agreement and Paying Agency Agreement, each dated as of March 1, 1970. The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Authenticating Agent, has selected, by lot, for such redemption the following serial numbers:

## BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

13	1854	3524	5589	7275	8970	10700	12273	13799	15208	16980	18735	20565	22544	24444	26383	28308	30231	31983	33728	35481	37007	38823	41333	43194	44900	46572	48483
17	1855	3540	5590	7276	8987	10703	12284	13806	15312	16975	18742	20568	22548	24448	26388	28313	30236	31988	33733	35486	37012	38828	41338	43199	44905	46577	48488
37	1856	3541	5591	7277	8988	10704	12285	13807	15313	16976	18743	20569	22549	24449	26389	28314	30237	31989	33734	35487	37013	38829	41339	43200	44906	46578	48489
100	1857	3542	5592	7278	8989	10705	12286	13808	15314	16977	18744	20570	22550	24450	26390	28315	30238	31990	33735	35488	37014	38830	41340	43201	44907	46579	48490
135	1858	3543	5593	7279	8990	10706	12287	13809	15315	16978	18745	20571	22551	24451	26391	28316	30239	31991	33736	35489	37015	38831	41341	43202	44908	46580	48491
136	1859	3544	5594	7280	8991	10707	12288	13810	15316	16979	18746	20572	22552	24452	26392	28317	30240	31992	33737	35490	37016	38832	41342	43203	44909	46581	48492
144	1860	3545	5595	7281	8992	10708	12289	13811	15317	16980	18747	20573	22553	24453	26393	28318	30241	31993	33738	35491	37017	38833	41343	43204	44910	46582	48493
173	1861	3546	5596	7282	8993	10709	12290	13812	15318	16981	18748	20574	22554	24454	26394	28319	30242	31994	33739	35492	37018	38834	41344	43205	44911	46583	48494
186	1862	3547	5597	7283	8994	10710	12291	13813	15319	16982	18749	20575	22555	24455	26395	28320	30243	31995	33740	35493	37019	38835	41345	43206	44912	46584	48495
190	1863	3548	5598	7284	8995	10711	12292	13814	15320	16983	18750	20576	22556	24456	26396	28321	30244	31996	33741	35494	37020	38836	41346	43207	44913	46585	48496
221	1864	3549	5599	7285	8996	10712	12293	13815	15321	16984	18751	20577	22557	24457	26397	28322	30245	31997	33742	35495	37021	38837	41347	43208	44914	46586	48497
229	1865	3550	5600	7286	8997	10713	12294	13816	15322	16985	18752	20578	22558	24458	26398	28323	30246	31998	33743	35496	37022	38838	41348	43209	44915	46587	48498
231	1866	3551	5601	7287	8998	10714	12295	13817	15323	16986	18753	20579	22559	24459	26399	28324	30247	31999	33744	35497	37023	38839	41349	43210	44916	46588	48499
245	1867	3552	5602	7288	8999	10715	12296	13818	15324	16987	18754	20580	22560	24460	26400	28325	30248	32000	33745	35498	37024	38840	41350	43211	44917	46589	48500
246	1868	3553	5603	7289	9000	10716	12297	13819	15325	16988	18755	20581	22561	24461	26401	28326	30249	32001	33746	35499	37025	38841	41351	43212	44918	46590	48501
250	1869	3554	5604	7290	9001	10717	12298	13820	15326	16989	18756	20582	22562	24462	26402	28327	30250	32002	33747	35500	37026	38842	41352	43213	44919	46591	48502
251	1870	3555	5605	7291	9002	10718	12299	13821	15327	16990	18757	20583	22563	24463	26403	28328	30251	32003	33748	35501	37027	38843	41353	43214	44920	46592	48503
252	1871	3556	5606	7292	9003	10719	12300	13822	15328	16991	18758	20584	22564	24464	26404	28329	30252	32004	33749	35502	37028	38844	41354	43215	44921	46593	48504
253	1872	3557	5607	7293	9004	10720	12301	13823	15329	16992	18759	20585	22565	24465	26405	28330	30253	32005	33750	35503	37029	38845	41355	43216	44922	46594	48505
254	1873	3558	5608	7294	9005	10721	12302	13824	15330	16993	18760	20586	22566	24466	26406	28331	30254	32006	33751	35504	37030	38846	41356	43217	44923	46595	48506
255	1874	3559	5609	7295	9006	10722	12303	13825	15331	16994	18761	20587	22567	24467	26407	28332	30255	32007	33752	35505	37031	38847	41357	43218	44924	46596	48507
256	1875	3560	5610	7296	9007	10723	12304	13826	15332	16995	18762	20588	22568	24468	26408	28333	30256	32008	33753	35506	37032	38848	41358	43219	44925	46597	48508
257	1876	3561	5611	7297	9008	10724	12305	13827	15333	16996	18763	20589	22569	24469	26409	28334	30257	32009	33754	35507	37033	38849	41359	43220	44926	46598	48509
258	1877	3562	5612	7298	9009	10725	12306	13828	15334	16997	18764	20590	22570	24470	26410	28335	30258	32010	33755	35508	37034	38850	41360	43221	44927	46599	48510
259	1878	3563	5613	7299	9010	10726	12307	13829	15335	16998	18765	20591	22571	24471	26411	28336	30259	32011	33756	35509	37035	38851	41361	43222	44928	46600	48511
260	1879	3564	5614	7300	9011	10727	12308	13830	15336	16999	18766	20592	22572	24472	26412	28337	30260	32012	33757	35510	37036	38852	41362	43223	44929	46601	48512
261	1880	3565	5615	7301	9012	10728	12309	13831	15337	17000	18767	20593	22573	24473	26413	28338	30261	32013	33758	35511	37037	38853	41363	43224	44930	46602	48513
262	1881	3566	5616	7302	9013	10729	12310	13832	15338	17001	18768	20594	22574	24474	26414	28339	30262	32014	33759	35512	37038	38854	41364	43225	44931	46603	48514
263	1882	3567	5617	7303	9014	10730	12311	13833	15339	17002	18769	20595	22575	24475	26415	28340	30263	32015	33760	35513	37039	38855	41365	43226	44932	46604	48515
264	1883	3568	5618	7304	9015	10731	12312	13834	15340	17003	18770	20596	22576	24476	26416	28341	30264	32016	33761	35514	37040	38856	41366	43227	44933	46605	48516
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268	1887	3572	5622	7308	9019	10735	12316	13838	15344	17007	18774	20600	22580	24480	26420	28345	30268	32020	33765	35518	37044	38860	41370	43231	44937	46609	48520
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270	1889	3574	5624	7310	9021	10737	12318	13840	15346	17009	18776	20602	22582	24482	26422	28347	30270	32022	33767	35520	37046	38862	41372	43233	44939	46611	48522
271	1890	3575	5625	7311	9022	10738	12319	13841	15347	17010	18777	20603	22583	24483	26423	28348	30271	32023	33768	35521	37047	38863	41373	43234	44940	46612	48523
272	1891	3576	5626	7312	9023	10739	12320	13842	15348	17011	18778	20604	22584	24484	26424	28349	30272	32024	33769	35522	37048	38864	41374	43235	44941	46613	48524
273	1892	3577	5627	7313	9024	10740	12321	13843	15349	17012	18779	20605	22585	24485	26425	28350	30273	32025	33770	35523	37049	38865	41375	43236	44942	46614	48525
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278	1897	3582	5632	7318	9029	10745	12326	13848	15354	17017	18784	20610	22590	24490	26430	28355	30278	32030	33775	35528	37054	38870	41380	43241	44947	46619	48530
279	1898	3583	5633	7319	9030	10746	12327	13849	15355	17018	18785	20611	22591	24491	26431	28356	30279	32031	33776								







## COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Company	Year	Revenue	Profit
Ametek	1983	14,000	1,700
Ametek	1982	12,100	1,500
Ametek	1981	10,000	1,200
Ametek	1980	8,500	1,000
Ametek	1979	7,000	800
Ametek	1978	6,000	700
Ametek	1977	5,000	600
Ametek	1976	4,000	500
Ametek	1975	3,000	400
Ametek	1974	2,000	300
Ametek	1973	1,500	200
Ametek	1972	1,000	100
Ametek	1971	800	80
Ametek	1970	600	60
Ametek	1969	500	50
Ametek	1968	400	40
Ametek	1967	300	30
Ametek	1966	200	20
Ametek	1965	150	15
Ametek	1964	100	10
Ametek	1963	80	8
Ametek	1962	60	6
Ametek	1961	40	4
Ametek	1960	30	3
Ametek	1959	20	2
Ametek	1958	15	1.5
Ametek	1957	10	1
Ametek	1956	8	.8
Ametek	1955	6	.6
Ametek	1954	4	.4
Ametek	1953	3	.3
Ametek	1952	2	.2
Ametek	1951	1.5	.15
Ametek	1950	1	.1
Ametek	1949	.8	.08
Ametek	1948	.6	.06
Ametek	1947	.4	.04
Ametek	1946	.3	.03
Ametek	1945	.2	.02
Ametek	1944	.15	.015
Ametek	1943	.1	.01
Ametek	1942	.08	.008
Ametek	1941	.06	.006
Ametek	1940	.04	.004
Ametek	1939	.03	.003
Ametek	1938	.02	.002
Ametek	1937	.015	.0015
Ametek	1936	.01	.001
Ametek	1935	.008	.0008
Ametek	1934	.006	.0006
Ametek	1933	.004	.0004
Ametek	1932	.003	.0003
Ametek	1931	.002	.0002
Ametek	1930	.001	.0001
Ametek	1929	.0008	.00008
Ametek	1928	.0006	.00006
Ametek	1927	.0004	.00004
Ametek	1926	.0003	.00003
Ametek	1925	.0002	.00002
Ametek	1924	.0001	.00001
Ametek	1923	.00008	.000008
Ametek	1922	.00006	.000006
Ametek	1921	.00004	.000004
Ametek	1920	.00003	.000003
Ametek	1919	.00002	.000002
Ametek	1918	.00001	.000001
Ametek	1917	.000008	.0000008
Ametek	1916	.000006	.0000006
Ametek	1915	.000004	.0000004
Ametek	1914	.000003	.0000003
Ametek	1913	.000002	.0000002
Ametek	1912	.000001	.0000001
Ametek	1911	.0000008	.00000008
Ametek	1910	.0000006	.00000006
Ametek	1909	.0000004	.00000004
Ametek	1908	.0000003	.00000003
Ametek	1907	.0000002	.00000002
Ametek	1906	.0000001	.00000001
Ametek	1905	.00000008	.000000008
Ametek	1904	.00000006	.000000006
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Ametek	1901	.00000002	.000000002
Ametek	1900	.00000001	.000000001
Ametek	1899	.000000008	.0000000008
Ametek	1898	.000000006	.0000000006
Ametek	1897	.000000004	.0000000004
Ametek	1896	.000000003	.0000000003
Ametek	1895	.000000002	.0000000002
Ametek	1894	.000000001	.0000000001
Ametek	1893	.0000000008	.00000000008
Ametek	1892	.0000000006	.00000000006
Ametek	1891	.0000000004	.00000000004
Ametek	1890	.0000000003	.00000000003
Ametek	1889	.0000000002	.00000000002
Ametek	1888	.0000000001	.00000000001
Ametek	1887	.00000000008	.000000000008
Ametek	1886	.00000000006	.000000000006
Ametek	1885	.00000000004	.000000000004
Ametek	1884	.00000000003	.000000000003
Ametek	1883	.00000000002	.000000000002
Ametek	1882	.00000000001	.000000000001
Ametek	1881	.000000000008	.0000000000008
Ametek	1880	.000000000006	.0000000000006
Ametek	1879	.000000000004	.0000000000004
Ametek	1878	.000000000003	.0000000000003
Ametek	1877	.000000000002	.0000000000002
Ametek	1876	.000000000001	.0000000000001
Ametek	1875	.0000000000008	.00000000000008
Ametek	1874	.0000000000006	.00000000000006
Ametek	1873	.0000000000004	.00000000000004
Ametek	1872	.0000000000003	.00000000000003
Ametek	1871	.0000000000002	.00000000000002
Ametek	1870	.0000000000001	.00000000000001
Ametek	1869	.00000000000008	.000000000000008
Ametek	1868	.00000000000006	.000000000000006
Ametek	1867	.00000000000004	.000000000000004
Ametek	1866	.00000000000003	.000000000000003
Ametek	1865	.00000000000002	.000000000000002
Ametek	1864	.00000000000001	.000000000000001
Ametek	1863	.000000000000008	.0000000000000008
Ametek	1862	.000000000000006	.0000000000000006
Ametek	1861	.000000000000004	.0000000000000004
Ametek	1860	.000000000000003	.0000000000000003
Ametek	1859	.000000000000002	.0000000000000002
Ametek	1858	.000000000000001	.0000000000000001
Ametek	1857	.0000000000000008	.00000000000000008
Ametek	1856	.0000000000000006	.00000000000000006
Ametek	1855	.0000000000000004	.00000000000000004
Ametek	1854	.0000000000000003	.00000000000000003
Ametek	1853	.0000000000000002	.00000000000000002
Ametek	1852	.0000000000000001	.00000000000000001
Ametek	1851	.00000000000000008	.000000000000000008
Ametek	1850	.00000000000000006	.000000000000000006
Ametek	1849	.00000000000000004	.000000000000000004
Ametek	1848	.00000000000000003	.000000000000000003
Ametek	1847	.00000000000000002	.000000000000000002
Ametek	1846	.00000000000000001	.000000000000000001
Ametek	1845	.000000000000000008	.0000000000000000008
Ametek	1844	.000000000000000006	.0000000000000000006
Ametek	1843	.000000000000000004	.0000000000000000004
Ametek	1842	.000000000000000003	.0000000000000000003
Ametek	1841	.000000000000000002	.0000000000000000002
Ametek	1840	.000000000000000001	.0000000000000000001
Ametek	1839	.0000000000000000008	.00000000000000000008
Ametek	1838	.0000000000000000006	.00000000000000000006
Ametek	1837	.0000000000000000004	.00000000000000000004
Ametek	1836	.0000000000000000003	.00000000000000000003
Ametek	1835	.0000000000000000002	.00000000000000000002
Ametek	1834	.0000000000000000001	.00000000000000000001
Ametek	1833	.00000000000000000008	.000000000000000000008
Ametek	1832	.00000000000000000006	.000000000000000000006
Ametek	1831	.00000000000000000004	.000000000000000000004
Ametek	1830	.00000000000000000003	.000000000000000000003
Ametek	1829	.00000000000000000002	.000000000000000000002
Ametek	1828	.00000000000000000001	.000000000000000000001
Ametek	1827	.000000000000000000008	.0000000000000000000008
Ametek	1826	.000000000000000000006	.0000000000000000000006
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Ametek	1786	.000000000000000000000000001	.00000000000000000000000000001
Ametek	1785	.0000000000000000000000000008	.000000000000000000000000000008
Ametek	1784	.0000000000000000000000000006	.000000000000000000000000000006
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Ametek	1781	.0000000000000000000000000002	.000000000000000000000000000002
Ametek	1780	.0000000000000000000000000001	.000000000000000000000000000001
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## SPORTS

## Torvill and Dean: Stepping Beyond the Bounds of Ice Dancing

By John Hennessy  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain is moving toward a fever pitch of excitement about the Winter Olympics prospects of Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, world ice dance champions the last three years.

It is almost impossible to pick up a popular newspaper without finding some reference to them, usually accompanied by a photograph of the couple either in casual wear in a moment of relaxation or in their striking costumes on the ice. They have become royalty in skating outflows, only a close second to the Prince and Princess of Wales in public esteem. Their biography, "Torvill &amp; Dean," appears on the best-sellers list four months after publication.

It seems to be taken for granted by the underscoring that the Olympic gold medals at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, next month will fall around the two heads. That is not how the skaters, level-headed people that they are, view the immediate prospects. In a telephone interview from their training headquarters at Oberstdorf, high in the Bavarian Alps, the 26-year-old Torvill said: "An Olympic title is very important to us but we conditioned ourselves to the fact that it is not the end of the world. We don't want to get too hyped up, because that only adds to the pressure."

They won their first world title at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1981, an occasion they recall not only because it was their first victory, but also because of the enthusiasm generated in the Civic Center Coliseum.

"There were so many people there, packed to the ceiling, that they gave us a great reception," Torvill said. "It was the biggest competition stadium we had ever skated in."

Since then, according to Dean, a year younger than his partner, "The pressure has got tougher and tougher every time we put a blade on the ice, even only for exhibitions. We found it harder to stay at the top than to get there in the first place." What has made the task that little bit easier is their astonishing range of original ideas that have changed the whole face of ice dancing.

In Hartford they offered the then-conventional routine based on four different songs coupled together to construct a four-minute package. There convention ended. The following year, 1982, they lifted four minutes virtually intact from the overture to Jerry Herman's "Mack and Mabel," a Broadway flop, as it happened, which traced the tempestuous love affair of Mack Sennett and his leading lady on and off the screen, Mabel Normand.

They followed that, still under heavy American influence, with "Barnum," skating to a score especially arranged and recorded for them, since Cy Coleman had prepared no overture for the show. This year, in winning the European championships, they went back to 1928 and to Ravel's "Bolero," raising eyebrows anew by using only one rhythm when the rules allow for a maximum of four. Until now that has been seen as a basic requirement and slavishly followed for decades.

Side by side with these programs they offered three brilliant original set pattern dances (OSP). An OSP is a dance of three sequences of the skaters' (or their advisers') own creation to a rhythm prescribed by the International Skating Union. With "Mack and Mabel" was a haunting blues to Larry Adler's recording of Geraldine's "Summertime," with "Barnum" went a rock-and-roll to a variation on Paganini, and this year, probably best of all, they have come up with a stunning paso doble in 6/8 time, as against the usual 4/4,

to an arrangement from the "Capriccio Espagnole" of Rimski-Korsakov.

The British have cast around, unavailingly, to discover the origin of the creative gifts that have sprung from the pair, she a news dealer's daughter become insurance clerk, he a coal mining electrician's son become bobby. They live in Nottingham in the English midlands, a city until now mostly notable for D.H. Lawrence, lace and industrial haze. But that the artistic touch is there (without the artistic temperament), is apparent from the moment they step on the ice. Note the lyrical sway of the bodies before "Bolero" gas into riveting motion, the revelation of the matador-and-cape before a blade moves in the paso doble OSP.

"We do the programs ourselves," Dean says, unselfishly devaluing his more significant choreographic role. "We sometimes consult some specialists from outside the skating world, but this time we've done it all ourselves. We feel that gives us an advantage, because you can put more feeling into something of your own creation." Never having attended a corrida, he consulted every work of reference he could find to develop the character of the bullfighter he brings so brilliantly to life on the ice. It may well turn out to be the highlight of the whole Winter Games.

John Curry and Robin Cousins went to the United States to prepare for their Olympic triumphs in 1976 and 1980, respectively. Why had Torvill and her partner put down their roots in West Germany?

"We got the opportunity to train at Oberstdorf because Betty Calloway, our coach, was invited to conduct a course there and insisted on our going with her," Torvill explained. "When we saw the marvelous facilities there, with three rinks under one roof, we realized how much we had missed in the amateur world. The Germans were happy to have us there as an example for their own couples, who were not in direct

competition with us, and when we got a grant from the Nottingham City Council we were able to go to Oberstdorf for long periods."

The grass, they had found, was so much greener on the other side of the Alps. Depending on the weather, as many as a thousand people will pay to watch them train at the same time as Norbert Schramm, the West German champion.

Going to Oberstdorf has another advantage. "It helps to take the pressure off us because in England we would hardly be able to move without being recognized, we'd be overwhelmed," Dean said. "Here the locals know us well enough not to take much notice and the tourists are unlikely to know us at all."

These two sweethearts of British sport have an important engagement, appropriately, on St. Valentine's Day, for the Olympic Ice Dance competition reaches its conclusion on Feb. 14. Their principal challengers will almost certainly be Natalya Bestemianova, a Soviet fireball, with Andrei Bukin in support, beaten yet again, however, by Torvill and Dean in the recent European championships, and the U.S. champions, Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert. The television viewing figures will be colossal, as will be the rewards if this modest British couple can pull it off. In any case if it is not the end of the world, it will be the end of an ice dance era.

The British couple are to turn professional after the world championships in Ottawa in March, a development which they view with mixed feelings. "It will be a part of life finished, of course, but on the other hand, new doors will be opening in other fields," Torvill explained. "It's an exciting prospect because there will be no rules to inhibit us, but also a bit frightening because at the moment we're cocooned in the amateur world. The professional world is a bit cutthroat and we're not that kind of people."



Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean

Nets' New Chemistry Fails to Ignite  
Tested by Coaching Change, NBA Team Stops MaturingBy Roy S. Johnson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is not news that for the New Jersey Nets, the events of last season — most notably, the acquisition of Michael Ray Richardson and the sudden resignation of Coach Larry Brown — significantly altered the personality of a young and maturing team that had begun to establish itself as one to be reckoned with in the National Basketball Association.

What is news is that after 44 games this season and a 22-22 record, after hiring a new coach and a new chief operating officer, and after installing a new free-wheeling offensive style that was a proven success elsewhere, the Nets have still not recovered.

The confidence they attained last season has vanished. So has a personality that was honed with the maturing of players like Buck Williams, their reluctant star, Darryl Dawkins, improving yet still inconsistent, the often spectacular Albert King and Drivvy Cook.

In basketball terms, it's called "chemistry."

For the Nets, it's gone. What remains is a collection of players who have won on sheer talent alone. Not because they have played extremely well, though they have done that at times. And not because they have been particularly

well-coached, though Stan Albeck must be credited with creating an easy-going atmosphere that has helped avoid some of the strains that often befall a struggling team.

When they have won, it has been because their players were better than the opposing team's, a sufficient start but not nearly enough to count upon for playoff success. The Nets currently have the seventh-best record in the Eastern Conference; eight teams from each conference qualify for the playoffs.

"We have to make some changes," says Albeck, who is as frustrated as any of his players. "We know that. But there are reasons for the way we've been playing, and if we can convince them of that, we'll be right."

Some of the reasons the Nets haven't been playing well are evident. Before the weekend's break for the All-Star Game, the Nets had played 25 road games, more than any team in the league. Playing on the road brings on fatigue and reduces practice time.

Albeck says that February — with 10 of 15 games at home — will be a critical month — "Now the proof of the pudding is that we have to be a good home team."

Also, specific roles — offensive and defensive goals for each player — have not been established. On some nights, Dawkins will take only 2 shots in the opening quarter;

on others he'll take 6 or 7. The difference can be crucial. For as one Net player said: "If Darryl's not getting the ball, he won't play. Sometimes, I think he fouls on purpose when he's mad. He doesn't understand that he's got to get some shots by rebounding."

Dawkins is on his way to his best season, at least statistically. But is he maturing? At times, that is not certain. So far this season, he has been charged with 218 personal fouls and fouled out of 16 games. Both figures are league highs.

Even Buck Williams, who was consistently the Nets' best player the two previous seasons, has been affected. Bothered by ongoing talks over a contract renegotiation that seem to be making no progress, he was not the kind of player early in the season that teams feared last season.

Recently, however, he has been more effective. Williams has averaged almost 15 rebounds in his last 14 games, raising himself to third in the league. He has to maintain that level if the Nets are to have any hope of winning an NBA playoff game for the first time.

Perhaps most perplexing has been King. Soft-spoken and sensitive, he has not responded well to the confusion around him. As he has worked toward a more well-rounded game, his confidence in the outside shot has waned. "If Albert's on, we're fine," says Williams. "If he's not, we can't adjust."

The Nets' backcourt is also unsettled. Who starts, who plays, and when — they have all been issues as Albeck attempts to sort out his overcrowded corps. He has five guards, more than he desires. But who should go? He isn't certain. The most likely candidate is Richardson, who played in 10 games before suffering a sprained ankle and missing the last seven before the all-star break.

Albeck contends there is no market for Richardson now. The trade deadline is Feb. 15.

If the Nets are able to make a trade, it will likely be for a big man. The team is both the lightest and the shortest in the league, on the average. Only Mike Ginski and Reggie Johnson have provided relief from the bench. But both are jump shooters and aren't likely to provide Williams with any forceful companionship under the boards.

But, as Albeck says in his quest for big frontcourt players, "Where are they?"

The search is on.

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	25	9	.735	—
Philadelphia	19	14	.575	6 1/2
New York	18	15	.545	7 1/2
New Jersey	22	22	.500	12
Washington	18	24	.429	15 1/2

## Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	22	19	.538	—
Charlotte	21	20	.514	1 1/2
Atlanta	21	21	.500	3 1/2
Chicago	16	26	.381	10 1/2
Indiana	15	27	.357	11 1/2
Cleveland	13	30	.302	14 1/2

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Utah	28	16	.636	—
Dallas	25	19	.568	3 1/2
San Antonio	20	24	.455	8 1/2
Denver	19	25	.435	9 1/2
Houston	19	26	.419	10 1/2
Kansas City	17	28	.378	12 1/2

## Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	27	16	.625	—
Portland	27	19	.588	1 1/2
Seattle	22	24	.478	6 1/2
Phoenix	19	24	.442	8 1/2
Golden State	20	24	.455	7 1/2
San Diego	15	29	.343	12 1/2

## Tuesday's Results

Game	Score
Boston 114, Detroit 112	OT (Robinson 21)
Free 28, Tripp 24	Los Angeles 21
New York 117, San Antonio 113	(King 30)
Cleveland 121, Golden State 101	(Jones 18)
Boston 106, Chicago 83	(Bird 28, McHale 18)
These 15, Greenwood 14	
Houston 112, Kansas City 107	(Somers 23)
Portland 117, Washington 101	(Thompson 22)
Los Angeles 125, Portland 124	(Wilkins 33)
Atlanta-Johnson, Scott 21	(Hart 33, Puckett 24)
Utah 98, Seattle 94	OT (Quinn 24, Griffin 21)
Silva 26, Chambers 17	
Atlanta 123, Golden State 119	OT (Moncrief 17, Linder 21, Short 11, Jeter 10)
Washington 118, Atlanta 94	(Rutland 20, Sobers 20, Wilkins 18, Glenn 18)

## College Basketball Scores

Game	Score
Boston Coll. 82, Connecticut 67	
Brown 68, Rhode Island 67	
Manhattan 79, Yale 72	
South 60, Virginia 58	
Auburn 67, Mississippi 66	
Norfolk 66, Virginia 64	
Oklahoma 102, Kentucky 84	



Mats Nashund, right, beat goalie Murray Bannerman and defenseman Doug Wilson to give the Wales Conference a 4-0 lead in the first period of Tuesday night's All-Star game.

## Non-Star Outshines NHL's All-Stars

By Kevin Dupont  
New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Don Maloney didn't do everything right here Tuesday night, although he did leave the Bryne Meadowlands Arena with a winning goal, the most valuable player award and a look on his face that set an all-star record for modesty.

Maloney, the New York Ranger left wing, actually stumbled slightly after his goal and three assists led the Wales Conference to a 7-6 victory over the Campbell Conference in the National Hockey League All-Star Game. Lined up with his teammates for the presentation of the most valuable player award, the 25-year-old Maloney slipped and fell to his knees as his name was announced to the sellout crowd of 18,939.

"All of a sudden, for no reason, I slipped," said Maloney, whose 18 regular season goals are the lowest total among the 24 forwards on the two teams. "I couldn't believe it. I felt so stupid. I thought, 'What am I doing here?'"

Maloney and the rest of his line — Ranger teammate Pierre Larouche and Hartford's Mark Johnson — led the Wales Conference victory with a total of nine points. Maloney, with his goal and three assists, tied an all-star record, held by four others, for most points in one game. Larouche, who came to

New York from Hartford as a free agent last fall, scored two goals. And Johnson also had three assists, as did Toronto's Rick Vaive, to tie another record.

"It's great here in New Jersey," said Maloney after the crowd had cheered "Let's Go, Rangers, Let's Go, Rangers." "There are so many Ranger fans. The clapping, the cheering, it gives you a morale lift. This is the year of the Rangers, I hope."

It was certainly the night of goal-scoring. The Wales Conference, on goals from New Jersey's Joe Cirella, the New York Islanders' Denis Potvin, Boston's Rick Middleton, Montreal's Mats Nashund and Larouche, jumped to a 5-0 first-period lead.

Two of the night's most memorable plays were both defensive. The first occurred when Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky, playing for the Campbell Conference, was stopped by the Boston goalie Pete Peeters on a breakaway with less than two minutes to play in the first period.

Then, with only 43 seconds gone in the second period, the Boston goalie again held his ground and stopped another Gretzky breakaway. The Oiler star was playing with a sore shoulder that he had injured on Jan. 21. After the game, Gretzky said that the shoulder had not yet been X-rayed and that he hoped it was not separated.

The Campbell squad cut the lead to 5-3 by 6:42 of the middle period on goals by Chicago's Denis Savard, Vancouver's Darcy Rota and Detroit's John Osgrode. But Larouche, set up by Johnson and Maloney, gave the Wales team a 3-goal edge by the end of the second period.

Maloney's goal, on a pretty feed from Johnson, a fine-passing center, made it 7-3 at 7:24 in the third. Then Winnipeg's Dave Babych, Gretzky and Minnesota's Brian Bellows each scored against the New Jersey goalie Glenn Resch to make the final score 7-6 and break, by a goal, the record for most goals in a game.

## Football's College Draft Facing New Challenge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — A federal judge has indicated he would grant a request to challenge the United States Football League's rule against drafting underclassmen, according to the lawyer for a former Arizona football player.

John L'Estrange, Jr., representing the player, Bob Boris, in a lawsuit against the USFL, said that U.S. District Judge Laughlin Waters indicated in a ruling Monday that he would approve a motion by Boris regarding the USFL's eligibility rule.

L'Estrange said that he had filed a motion for a partial summary judgment by Waters "asking that he declare the USFL eligibility rule to be a per se violation of the anti-trust laws."

Don Meyers, a lawyer for the USFL, said that Waters had indicated that would rule against the eligibility rule. "I'm going to enter an order that in substance will state that the eligibility rule is a per se violation of the anti-trust law," Meyers quoted Waters as saying after Monday's hearing.

Meyers said that a formal order, which was expected Wednesday, would be filed in both the USFL and the National Football League, because both have the same rule. "They are identical. It's exactly the same in both leagues," he said. "Unless that decision is overturned, both the USFL and the NFL are going to have to change that rule or modify it."

Waters declined comment, noting that the case was still in litigation.

USFL Commissioner Chet Simmons said during a general news conference in St. Louis, "From what I was told... the judge said that our eligibility rule is, per se, a violation of anti-trust laws."

Such a striking down of the pro football rules could affect former Oklahoma running back Marcus Dupree, who has been banned by the NCAA from playing college football next year because he transferred universities. Dupree, who is

considering his legal options, has left the University of Southern Mississippi, where he had hoped to play in 1984, because he wants to play college football in 1984.

Dupree said Tuesday night that he hopes to enroll in a non-NCAA school, where he would be eligible to play next fall.

He added that he was waiting to see if he would get letters from teams in the NFL or USFL. He said his "very last option" would be to wage a court fight against NFL rules which bar undergraduates.

Dupree also said that he was considering court challenge of the NCAA regulation that keeps him ineligible until 1985.

There is speculation Dupree will attempt to turn pro. However, the NFL in a brief statement, said Tuesday it would not deal with Dupree before 1987, the year after his class graduates at Oklahoma, his former university.

But the USFL, which broke with a long-standing tradition by signing Heisman Trophy winner Herschel Walker of Georgia last winter after his junior season, expressed an interest in signing Dupree if it is convinced he wants to play professional football and if there are no legal complications.

Simmons said it is too early to say for sure if that league will attempt to sign Dupree, who has two more years of college eligibility remaining.

"We went ahead and signed Walker because we knew if he ever challenged the law, we would have lost," said Simmons. "Our problem with that case was more with the coaches than anyone. We went through a lot of turmoil to prove the situation was separate from anything anybody had ever been faced with before."

"Dupree could fall under much the same circumstances, but we'll just have to wait and see."

"The eligibility rule is our [the professionals'] rule," Simmons said. "The NCAA doesn't have a rule that says a kid can't sign until his eligibility expires." (AP, UPI)

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## British Jockey Is Barred for 3 Years

LONDON (AP) — A jockey was banned from riding for three years and a professional gambler was barred from setting foot on any British race track for 15 years after the jockey admitted he accepted bribes at Royal Ascot racetrack last summer.

Billy Newnes, 24, one of Britain's leading flat race riders, was found guilty Tuesday of accepting a £1,000 (\$1,400) bribe from Harry Bardsley, who claimed he gave the money to the jockey as a "gift." Newnes was stripped of his license by the disciplinary committee of the Jockey Club, governing body of British horse racing.

The jockey admitted during a hearing at the club's London headquarters that he was paid the money after riding the favorite, Valuable Witness, to fifth place in the Queen's Vase race at Ascot last June. The jockey's lawyer, Matthew McCloy, stressed that there were no allegations that Newnes had pulled up his mount.

At a hearing Monday, Bardsley, 52, who was quoted last August in a British newspaper as calling himself "the biggest fixer of all time," was barred from all British race tracks for 15 years after the Jockey Club ruled he had bribed Newnes. The report in The Sun newspaper triggered the inquiry; two other jockeys, Brian Taylor and Nigel Day, have been asked to appear before the Jockey Club. Both are abroad at present.

## Ripken Signs New Pact With Orioles

BALTIMORE (AP) — Cal Ripken Jr., the American League's Most Valuable Player of 1983, signed a four-year, \$4-million contract with the Baltimore Orioles on Wednesday. Ripken, the son of Baltimore third base coach Cal Ripken, was paid about \$200,000 last season after being named Rookie of the Year in 1982.

The 23-year-old shortstop played every inning last season, batting .318 with 27 home runs and 102 runs batted in. He led the league with 121 runs scored, 211 hits and 47 doubles.

## Coetzee Sets Fight With Evangelista

NEW YORK (AP) — Gerrie Coetzee said Tuesday that he will defend his World Boxing Association heavyweight title against Alfredo Evangelista of Spain at Johannesburg on May 5.

It will be the first defense of the title that the South African fighter won on a 10th-round knockout of Michael Dokes last Sept. 23 at Richfield, Ohio. Evangelista, 29, lost two previous title bouts, to Muhammad Ali in 1977 and to Larry Holmes in 1978.

## For the Record

Curt Gowdy, 61, who broadcast baseball games on radio and television for 27 years starting in 1949, was named Tuesday to the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York. Gowdy will receive the Ford Frick Award, which goes to a broadcaster that has done an outstanding job for baseball. (AP)

Larry O'Brien's tenure as National Basketball Association commissioner ended "rather uneventfully" Tuesday after 8½ years. "I didn't even go to the office," he said in New York. David J. Stern, the league's executive vice president, took over as commissioner Wednesday. (AP)

## Transition

BASEBALL — American League: CHICAGO — Signed Bob Fillion, pitcher. Released Lorenzo Givens, third baseman. National League: CHICAGO — Signed Ryan Sandberg, second baseman. Keith Hernandez, outfielder, and Warren Davis, pitcher. Released Steve Trout and Bill Johnson, pitchers.

HOUSTON — Signed Dickie Thon, shortstop, and Kevin Bass, outfielder, to one-year contracts. MONTREAL — Announced that Bill Guillon, pitcher, had agreed to terms on a four-year contract.

NEW YORK — Signed Sid Fernandez and Brent Gifford, pitchers. Ron Gonsky, shortstop, Kevin Mitchell, third baseman, and Terry Blocker, outfielder, added Mickey Mahler, pitcher, and Rafael Santana, infielder, to his list of spring training players. SAN FRANCISCO — Signed Steve Nicosia, catcher, and Raul Martin, pitcher.

BASKETBALL — National Basketball Association: GOLDEN STATE — Reacquired Russell Gross, forward. PHOENIX — Released Johnny High, guard. FOOTBALL — National Football League: KANSAS CITY — Signed Ken McArthur, linebacker. LOS ANGELES — Announced that Jeff Kemp, quarterback, and Doug Smith, center, have reached contract agreements. Signed Chris Fautner, tight end.

United States Football League: LOS ANGELES — Hired Chuck De Keato, Director of Marketing. NEW JERSEY — Announced Mark Jackson, head coach, and Sam Sessa, safety, left camp. CHICAGO — Signed Mike Vayns, and Sam Corbin, wide receivers. Eddie Harris, running back, left camp. WASHINGTON — Signed Larry Coffey, defensive tackle, Larry Carr, defensive back, and Bob Trent, running back. DALLAS — Signed Carlton Brissett, defensive back, and Doug Smith, center. OAKLAND — Signed Tom Gram, quarterback, Brian Howell, and Tim Washington, cornerbacks. Rich Montgomery and Mike White, wide receivers. Don Summers and Ron Voss, tight ends. Greg Lebara, offensive tackle, and Mike Pessotto, center. Traded Mickey Barilla, placekicker, to Pittsburgh for a future draft choice. Traded Jack Holmes, fullback, to Memphis, for the rights to Hal Stephens, linebacker. Acquired Aaron Williams, wide receiver, from Denver for four considerations. WASHINGTON — Signed Joe Gilliam, quarterback, and Doug Greene and Ray Waddy, defensive backs. HOCKEY — National Hockey League: CALGARY — Signed Glenn Hall, goaltender. HARTFORD — Recalled Glenn Hall, goaltender, from Ottawa of the Ontario Hockey League.

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